

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. NO. 1231.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1869.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

## SALT-PETRE.

THE highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre by Charles Wilkins.

Lexington, 2nd April, 1869.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will reform his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Feb'y. 15th, 1869.

Charles Humphreys

Will practice Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.

May, 1869.

## NOTICE.

WILLIAM MACBEAN will Practice Law in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Danl. Bradford, on Main-street.

Lexington, 23d May, 1869.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will Practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.

May 16th, 1868.

## CASH given for HEMP, by

Fisher & Sutton.

Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

Lexington, 3d Feb. 1868.

## To be Sold or Rented.

A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

E. Sharpe.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels

Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to

Cutbert Banks.

Lexington Nov. 28 1868.

## Hart, Britton & Hart,

WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.

March 13th, 1869.

## Garrett and Mills,

HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of

## MERCHANDISE,

which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1869.

## Cotton Yarn and Cotton

FOR sale at the store of

Jeremiah Neave,

Country Lint taken in exchange for Cotton

## For Rent.

FOUR Chambers and a Cellar, in an eligible situation. For particulars enquire at this office.

I WANT to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boon's Creek, Fayette county.

Jeremiah Rogers.

Feb'y. 16, 1869.

## Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1869.

I WILL give the highest price in

cash, for SALT-PETRE, delivered in this place, or at the store of William Miller, in Glasgow.

Robert Miller.

Lexington Jan. 30th, 1869.

Just received, and for sale at this office.

Price—87 1/2 cents.

A few copies of the Life of the late

REVEREND JOHN GANO;

Written chiefly by himself.

Those who wish to purchase, would do well to apply immediately.

WANTED two or three Boys

as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton

Factory of

John Jones.

Water-street, Lexington

## For Sale

THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

John Rogers.

THE assignees of John Jordan Jun. hereby call upon all persons indebted to him whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees

Lexington, September 19, 1868.

To be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 7th day of June, Three likely young Negro men and two Girls on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, at the dwelling house of Elijah Nuttall deceased, Fayette county, near the Republican meeting house.

Mary Nuttall Ex'rs.

6th 75

Thos. Nuttall Ex'r.

## A Mule Strayed

FROM my farm in the month of October last—one or two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule in that distance. Any person who will send it home, or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

Robert Barr.

Locust-Grove, near Lexington,

April 22d, 1869.

This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

## Charles Biddle, jun.

No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,

HAS FOR SALE

SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES

OF

CALICOES & CHINTZES,

besides a very large and handsome assortment of

British and India

GOODS,

which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Brick House in Cincinnati,

WITH other buildings on the premises, is offered in exchange for property in Lexington. The situation is central on Main-street, the Store part well fitted up, (which has rented for \$150 per ann.) a large Ware-house, and an excellent Well, &c. For particulars apply to

Edw. R. Hannegan.

## A Pasture for Cattle,

ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macint's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good

LIME.

April 18, 1869.

## REMOVAL.

REMOVED has removed his Apothecary's Shop to a new house in the range of new brick buildings, facing the south-east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern States.

Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines.

Lexington, Sept. 19, 1868.

## J. & D. Maccoun

HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices, by wholesale or retail an extensive assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, and fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They are as usual supplied from their main manufactory with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought Nails.

Lexington, April 25th, 1869.

## Maccoun, Tilford, & Co

HAVE received an assortment of FIFTY-FOUR improved SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, prices from \$27 to \$46; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS. They have likewise received a quantity of best PRINTING INK.

Lexington, May 23d, 1869.

## A REQUEST.

HAS purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.

William T. Barry.

December 17th, 1867.

## George Sullivan,

SILVER-SMITH & JEWELLER, HAS lately taken the house opposite the Lexington Branch Bank, wherein the Reporter office has formerly kept, next door to the Kentucky Gazette office—and intends to carry on his business in its various branches. His work shall be neatly executed, and sold on good terms.

Lexington, April 25.

The highest price in Cash given for OLD

SILVER.

## To Sportsmen.

THERE will be run over the Richmond turf in October next, a Sweepstake free for two years old colts only. Entrance \$110. The subscription paper will be kept open till August, in the hands of

Ben. Milner.

Those who wish to become subscribers, will make application as above.

2d Dec. 1869.

## THE LOTTERY

For the improvement of the upper end of Main-Street, will commence drawing on the last Monday in May next. A few Tickets will be sold, and may be had at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

A no money will be wanting until the prizes are due, any person purchasing one Ticket shall have a credit of 30 days from the conclusion of the drawing, by giving a negotiable note with a good endorser. The citizens of Lexington have witnessed the great improvements made on the Streets by Lotteries; and when they recollect how much the upper end of Main-Street requires further improvement it is confidently hoped that the accomplishment of that object, exclusive of the flattering prospect of gain, will be an inducement sufficient to ensure the sale of the remaining Tickets.

## LOTTERY.

TWENTY THOUSAND MAY BE GAINED FOR TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS, in the third class of the Lottery authorized by law for removing obstructions in the

## RIVER LEHIGH,

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Scheme of the Lottery may be seen at the POST OFFICE IN LEXINGTON, KY. where TICKETS may also be had.

May 10, 1869.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of Norman F. Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN BAY Horse, five years old, last spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in her forehead, one foot armed, crooked in her hock joints, remarkable small delicate legs, not branded. Whoever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Maupin, of Jefferson, or H. Breckinridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Nov. 26, 1868.

## Broke off from a Boy,

ABOUT two miles from the mouth of Hickman, in Jessamine county, on the 3rd of July last, a BROWN MARE, five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, one foot white and branded Br. A her near shoulder. Whoever will deliver the above mare to me in Bairdstown, Dennis Brashear, in Danville or T. R. Barr in Lexington, or will give information where she is to be had, shall receive a liberal reward from

Walter Brashear.

Bairdstown, August, 1868.

## Great Bargains.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will posit vely be sold to the highest bidder on Friday the seventh day of July next, at the farm of the subscriber, on Strade's road, four miles east of Lexington, on a credit of twelve months—bond, bearing interest from the day with good security, will be required.

A large valuable stock of HORSES, consisting of stock and saddle horses, brood mares with their colts, and young geldings and fillies, from one to three years old. The mares from which this stock has been raised, were formerly selected and owned by Thomas D. Owings, esq. and capt. Saml. Prior, and unquestionably the best in the state—Great pains have been taken to improve it, by breeding from the best horses, such as the imported horses Spread Eagle, Speculator, Royalist, and others of high blood. Should the Farm here-with advertised, be sold previous to the above sale—in that case, will be sold on the following day, all the stock of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a Waggon and Ox Cart, Farming Utensils, and almost every kind of article used in husbandry. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

I wish to sell (by private sale) my stud horse TRAFALGAR; he is famous as a foal-getter, and pedigree unexceptionable. Also my turf horse WASHINGTON, five years old, in high health &c. his sire Spread Eagle; his dam Kitty Fisher, Prior's running mare, never beaten, and won more races than any nag of her time—her son is supposed to be superior to her in her best days, both as to speed and bottom.

I wish to sell (by private sale) that beautiful and highly improved FARM, situated between three and four miles from Lexington, in Fayette county, state of Kentucky, known by the name of the Buck Eye plantation; containing 309 acres—For situation and fertility of soil, it is not surpassed by any farm in the state. The cleared land is laid off in a handsome style, the pasture lots well set with blue grass and clover—the water is plenty and good. There is on it a handsome young Orchard of apple and peach, of a choice selection. The buildings consist of a two story frame house, with 3 rooms & a passage on each finished in a plain manner by plastering and painting all through—adjoining the house, is a convenient room, that separates the house from the kitchen, and has a communication with both—an excellent barn, stables, negro houses, meat house, milch house, &c. &c.

Also a small tract, containing twenty-one and a quarter acres, lying between the above and Lexington, about two thirds cleared and in grass, a small house and good spring. This will be sold separate from, or with the other.

The terms of payment is one third part in hand, one third part in one year, and the other third part in two years from the day of sale, to be secured as may be agreed on.

William West.

May 18th, 1869.

N. B. The land is clear of all encumbrance—title good—a general warranty deed will be made. The purchaser, at his option, can be accommodated with the CROP in the ground, of wheat, oats, corn, hay, flax, and a considerable quantity of hemp seed, now in cultivation.

ON the 11th Sept. 1868, James Sale and Jacob Keiser delivered to the Jailor of this County, a Negro Man named George, five feet ten inches high, twenty-six or seven years old, stout limbed, a little inclined to yellow, and excessive deaf had on a few rags under an old blanket. By virtue of a certificate from David M'EWing, a Justice of the Peace for Williamson county, Tennessee, purporting the said George to be a runaway from Ro. Peebles of Clarke county, Kentucky, information of the case was directed and forwarded said Peebles, who disowned the fellow, saying he was sold by his agent below Natchez, from whom it is probable he is now runaway.

John H. Morton,

Sheriff Fayette County, Kentucky.

May 15th, 1869.

## Lexington Library.

THE Shareholders are informed that on Saturday the 3d of June their contributions become due, and by the bye-laws, defaulters are chargeable with cents each month it remains unpaid.

D. Logan, Lib'n.

May 12, 1869.

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office,

Price, Twelve and a Half Cents,

A NEW AND CANDID

INVESTIGATION

OF THE QUESTION,

IS REVELATION TRUE?

Proving the impossibility of Natural Religion, and the certainty of Revealed.

BY JAMES FISHBACK,

OF LEXINGTON.

All persons are hereby forewarned

from harboring or crediting my wife Nancy, on any account; as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, she having withdrawn herself from my protection since the 21st of May, 1869.

Hugh McNary.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Act supplementary to the act entitled "An Act to amend the charter of Georgetown."

BE it further enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following shall, and are hereby declared to be the limits of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding, that is to say, beginning in the middle of College street as laid down and designated in Fenwick's map of the said town at or near the bank of the river Potomac; thence by a straight line drawn northerly the middle of said street to the middle of First street—thence by a line drawn through the middle of First street to a point directly opposite to the termination of the eastern line of the lots now enclosed as the property of the College; thence northerly by the eastern line of said inclosure as far as the same extends—thence in the same northerly direction to the middle of Fourth street; thence eastwardly by a line drawn along the middle of Fourth street to a point at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet westward from the west side of Fayette street, thence northerly by a line drawn parallel to Fayette street at the said distance of one hundred and twenty feet westward from the west side thereof, until it intersects a boundary line of Beatty and Hawkins'

addition to Georgetown; thence westwardly by said boundary line as far as it extends; thence by the course and distances of the several other boundary lines of Beatty and Hawkins' addition aforesaid, that is to say: westwardly, northwardly, eastwardly and southwardly, to a point opposite Road street, and opposite or nearly opposite to the middle of Eighth street; thence eastwardly by a line drawn through the middle of Road street, as it now runs and as far as it extends; thence eastwardly by a line drawn parallel to Back street, and continued in the same direction to the middle of Rock creek; thence by the middle of the Potomac river to a point directly opposite to the middle of College street aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That the corporation of Georgetown be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to cause a complete and accurate survey to be made of the said town agreeably to the courses and limits prescribed in the preceding section of this act, and to establish and fix, from time to time permanent boundaries of the said town, and after the said survey shall have been so made, and approved by the corporation, the same shall be admitted to record in the clerk's office for the county of Washington in the district of Columbia.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the rights powers and privileges heretofore granted to the said corporation, by the General Assembly of Maryland, and by the act to which this is a supplement and which are at this time claimed and exercised by them shall be and remain in full force and effect, and may and shall be exercised and enjoyed by them within the bounds and limits set forth and described in the first section of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted That the said corporation shall have power to lay out, open extend and regulate streets, lanes and alleys, within the limits of the town, as before defined, under the following regulations, that is to say: the mayor of the town shall summons twelve freeholders, inhabitants of the town, not directly interested in the premises, who, being first sworn to affirm and value what damages would be sustained by any person or persons by reason of opening or extending any street, lane or alley, (taking all benefits and inconveniences into consideration) shall proceed to assess what damages would be sustained by any person or persons whomsoever, by reason of such opening or extension of the street, and shall also declare to what amount in money each individual benefited thereby shall contribute and pay towards compensating the person or persons injured by reason of such opening and extension; and the names of persons so benefited, and the sum which they shall respectively be obliged to pay, shall be returned under their hands and seals to the clerk of the corporation, to be filed and kept in his office; and the person or persons benefited by opening or extending any street and assessed as aforesaid, shall respectively pay the sums of money so charged and assessed to them with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time limited for the payment thereof until paid, and the sums of money assessed and charged in manner aforesaid, to each individual benefited in manner aforesaid, shall be a lien upon and bind all the property so benefited to the full amount thereof: Provided always that no street lane or alley shall be laid out, opened or extended, until the damages assessed to individuals in consequence thereof shall have been paid, or secured to be paid: And provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed or understood as to authorize the corporation of Georgetown to locate, lay out, or open any street, lane, alley or other way, through any of the squares or lots situated in that part of Georgetown which lies north of Back street, without the consent and permission of the owner or proprietor of such square or lot first had and obtained in writing, which consent and permission shall be acknowledged in the presence of, and such acknowledgement shall be certified by the mayor of the town aforesaid, or some justice of the peace for the county of Washington.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the recorder of the corporation shall be and he is hereby declared to be a member of the board of aldermen to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JN: MILLEDGE.

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1869.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

An act for dividing the Indiana Territory

into two separate governments.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of March next, all that part of the Indiana territory which lies west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from the said Wabash river and Point Vincennes, due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called Illinois.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be established within the said territory a government in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, for the government of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio; and by an act passed on the seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled, "An act to provide for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio;" and the inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to, and enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, by the said ordinance.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the officers for the said territory, who, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall respectively exercise the same powers perform the same duties, and receive for their services the same compensations, as by the ordinance aforesaid, and the laws of the United States, have been provided and established for similar officers in the Indiana territory. And the duties and emoluments of superintendant of Indian affairs shall be united with those of governor: Provided, That the President of the United States shall have full power, in the recess of Congress, to appoint and commission any officers herein authorized, and their commissions shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, as relates to the organization of a general assembly therein, and prescribes the powers thereof, shall be in force and operate in the Illinois territory, whenever satisfactory evidence shall be given to the governor thereof that such is the will of a majority of the freeholders, notwithstanding there may not be therein five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards: Provided, That until there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of twenty-one years and upwards in said territory, the whole number of representatives to the general assembly shall not be less than seven, nor more than nine, to be apportioned by the governor to the several counties in the said territory, agreeably to the number of free males of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, which they may respectively contain.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the Indiana territory, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Illinois territory, from and after the aforesaid first day of March next.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all suits, process and proceedings, which, on the first day of March next, shall be pending in the court of any county which shall be included within the said territory of Illinois, and also all suits, process and proceedings, which on the said first day of March next, shall be pending in the general court of the Indiana territory, in consequence of any writ of removal, or order for trial at bar, and which had been removed from any of the counties included within the limits of the territory of Illinois aforesaid, shall, in all things concerning the same, be proceeded on, and judgments and decrees rendered thereon, in the same manner as if the said Indiana territory had remained undivided.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as to prevent the collection of taxes which may, on the first day of March next, be due to the Indiana territory on lands lying in the said territory of Illinois.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That until it shall be otherwise ordered by the legislature of the said Illinois territory, Kansas and the Mississippi river shall be the fear of government for the said Illinois territory.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the

House of Representatives.

JN: MILLEDGE, President

of the Senate, pro tempore.



shall of either of the districts of East or West Tennessee, in which the party against whom the same shall issue may reside, or his property may be found, who shall execute and return the same, in like manner he would have done if the act to which this is a supplement had not passed, and shall receive the same fees as are by law allowed for similar services in other cases.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the next session of the district court of the United States, for the district of Kentucky, shall be holden on the second Monday in May next, and that the session of the said court heretofore holden on the first Monday in June, annually, shall thereafter be holden annually, on the second Monday in May.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all writs and process, which shall have been issued, or may hereafter issue, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, which have been continued to the said district court on the first Monday in June next, from the last December term, shall be returned and held continued to the said second Monday in May next.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
JN: MILLEDGE,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
February 4, 1809.  
APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

An Act for the relief of Daniel Cotton.  
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be and they are hereby authorized and directed to settle the account of Daniel Cotton, and allow him for the detention and use of his ship, called the Anna Maria, from the twenty-third day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred, when he was arrested by the Bey of Tunis until the twenty-third day of May following, when he discharged her Tunisian cargo at Marseilles, allowing him while in port the usual rate of demurrage, and while on the voyage the usual rate of freight, agreeably to the burthen of the said ship; and after deducting from the whole sum allowed for such detention, demurrage and freight, five thousand dollars paid to the master of said ship by William Eaton, then consul for the United States at Tunis, they pay the balance, with interest to said Daniel Cotton out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
JN: MILLEDGE,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
February 28, 1809.  
APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

An Act making provision for the further accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the third day of March next, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be sold, such articles furnished by the United States, for the President's household, as may be decayed, out of repair, or unfit for use; and that the proceeds of such sale, and so much of a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars in addition thereto, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as the President of the United States may judge necessary, be and hereby are appropriated for the accommodation of the household of the President, to be laid out and expended for such articles of furniture as he shall direct.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
JN: MILLEDGE, President of the Senate, pro-tempore.  
March 2, 1809.  
APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

An Act for the relief of certain Alabama and Wyandott Indians.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be surveyed and designated by proper metes and bounds, a tract of land not exceeding two thousand five hundred acres, out of any lands of the United States, lying in the territory of Orleans, and west of the river Mississippi, and by lease vest the said tract of land in a certain tribe of Alabama Indians and their descendants for the term of fifty years: Provided nevertheless, That it shall not be lawful for the said tribe of Indians to transfer or assign their interest in the said land, and every quit, transfer or assignment, shall be null and void, And provided also, That if the said tribe of Indians, shall remove from the said tract of land, their interest in and to the same, shall thenceforth cease and determine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be designated, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, two tracts of land in the Michigan territory, one including the village called Brown's town, and the other the village called Maguaga, in the possession of the Wyandott tribe of Indians containing in the whole not more than five thousand acres; which two tracts of land shall be reserved for the use of the said Wyandotts, and their descendants, and be secured to them in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as is provided in relation to the Alabama Indians, by the first section of this act.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
JN: MILLEDGE,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
February 28, 1809.  
APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

An act for the disposal of certain tracts of land in the Mississippi territory, claimed under Spanish grants, reported by the land commissioners as ante-dated, and to confirm the claims of Alexander Ellis and Daniel Harregal.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several tracts of land, in the Mississippi territory, the titles to which have been derived under Spanish claims and which have been disallowed by the boards of commissioners east and west of Pearl river, on suspicion of the grants, warrants or orders, of survey, on which the claims are grounded, being an-

te-dated or otherwise fraudulent, and which are embraced in the report of the said boards of commissioners, laid before Congress, agreeable to the third section of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled an act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee," shall be, and the same are hereby directed to be sold, in the same manner, at the same price and on the same terms and conditions, as have been, or may be by law provided for the sale of the other public lands in the said territory; and any person or persons claiming under a Spanish grant, warrant or order of survey as aforesaid shall be entitled to institute, in the highest court of law or equity in the said territory, his or their suit or action for the recovery of the tract or tracts so claimed as aforesaid: Provided, such claimant or claimants shall institute his or their suit or action within the term of one year from and after the tract or tracts so claimed have been sold by the United States, or in case the same is now inhabited and cultivated, in virtue of a pre-emption right, within one year from and after the passing of this act, and if any person or persons, claiming lands as aforesaid, shall fail or neglect to commence or institute his or their suit or action, in the manner and within the time prescribed by this section, or shall be non-suited, or discontinued the same, his or their right to commence such suit or action in any court whatsoever, shall be forever barred and foreclosed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the person or persons claiming under such grant, warrant or order of survey, shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the court, before whom such suit or action shall be pending, that the tract of land therein specified, was actually surveyed prior to the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, then, and in that case, the same shall be deemed and held to be good and valid, to all intents and purposes, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: But in case the claimant or claimants shall fail to prove the tract or tracts of land so claimed, to have been actually surveyed prior to the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, or in case the same shall appear to be otherwise fraudulent or illegal, the grant, warrant or order of survey, granted by the Spanish government, as aforesaid, by virtue of which such tract or tracts of land may be claimed, shall be, and the same is hereby declared null and void, to all intents and purposes and shall not be read in evidence against any claim or certificate of pre-emption, derived from the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful, in the trial of such suit or action, for either party to introduce parole evidence for the purpose of supporting or invalidating the grant, warrant or order of survey as aforesaid; and the judgment, sentence or decree of the said highest court of law or equity, in the cases aforesaid shall be final and conclusive between the parties, and may be plead in bar to any subsequent suit or action brought in the same or any other court, for the recovery of the same land or any part thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That Abraham Ellis be and he is hereby confirmed in a tract of land granted by the British government of West Florida to Stephen Jordan, containing the quantity of two hundred acres, lying and being on the waters of Boyd's creek, according to the metes and bounds of said tract of land set forth in the plat thereof made by the surveyor-general of said province of West Florida; and that the amount of money which the said Ellis may have been compelled to pay to the receiver of public monies west of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, for said tract of land be refunded to him by the receiver aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That Daniel Harregal be, and he is hereby confirmed in his title in fee simple to the tract of land whereon he resides, containing the quantity of five hundred and fifty acres, agreeably to a plat thereof filed with the register of the land office, west of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
JN: MILLEDGE, President of the Senate, pro-tempore.  
February 28, 1809.  
APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy departments.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the treasury, or of War, or of the Navy, upon the treasurer of the United States, shall specify the particular appropriation or appropriations, to which the same should be charged: The monies paid by virtue of such warrants shall, in conformity therewith, be charged to such appropriation or appropriations, in the books kept in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, in the case of warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the books of the Accountants of the War and Navy department respectively, in the case of warrants drawn by the Secretary of War, or by the Secretary of the Navy; and the officers, agents or other persons, who may be receivers of public monies, shall render distinct accounts of the application of such monies according to the appropriation or appropriations under which the same shall have been drawn, and the Secretary of War and of the Navy, shall on the first day of January, in each and every year, severally report to Congress, a distinct account of the expenditure and application of all such sums of money, as may prior to the thirtieth day of September preceding, have been by them respectively drawn from the treasury in virtue of the appropriation law of the preceding year, and the sums appropriated by law for

each branch of expenditure in the several departments shall be solely applied to the objects or objects for which they are respectively appropriated, and to no other. Provided nevertheless, That during the recess of Congress, the President of the United States may, and he is hereby authorized, on the application of the Secretary of the proper department, and not otherwise, to direct, if in his opinion, necessary for the public service, that a portion of the monies appropriated for a particular branch of expenditure in that department, be applied to another branch of expenditure in the same department, in which case, a special account of the monies thus transferred, and of their application, shall be laid before Congress during the first week of their next ensuing session.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury, in every case where in his opinion further delays would be injurious to the United States, and he is hereby authorized to direct the auditor of the Treasury and the accountants of the War and Navy Departments, at any time forthwith to audit and settle any particular account which the said officers may be respectively authorized to audit and settle, and to report such settlement for his revision and final decision. And the said Comptroller shall also lay an annual statement before Congress, during the first week of their session, of the accounts in the Treasury, War or Navy Departments, which may have remained more than three years unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to the thirtieth of September then last past, together with a statement of the causes which have prevented the settlement of the accounts or the recovery of the balances due to the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That exclusively of the purveyor of public supplies, paymasters of the army, purifiers of the navy, military agents, & other officers already authorized by law, no other permanent agents shall be appointed either for the purpose of making contracts, or for the purchase of supplies, or for the disbursement, in any other manner, of monies for the use of the military establishments, or of the Navy of the United States, but such as shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate: Provided, that the President may, and he is hereby authorized in the recess of the Senate, to appoint all or any of such agents, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized until otherwise provided by law, to fix the number and compensations of such agents; Provided, That the compensation allowed to either shall not exceed one percentum on the public monies disbursed by him, nor in any instance the compensation allowed by law to the purveyor of public supplies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every such agent as may be appointed by virtue of the next preceding section, and every purser of the navy, shall give bond, with one or more sufficient sureties in such sums as the President of the United States may direct, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, and the paymaster of the army, the military agents, the purveyor of public supplies, the purifiers of the navy, and the agents appointed by virtue of the preceding section, shall, whenever practicable, keep the public monies in their hands, in some incorporated bank, to be designated for the purpose by the President of the United States, and shall make monthly returns in such form as may be prescribed by the Treasury Department, of the monies received and expended during the preceding month, and of the unexpended balance in their hands.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all purchases and contracts for supplies or services which are or may, according to law be made by or under the direction of either the secretary of the Treasury, the secretary of War, or the secretary of the Navy, shall be made either by open purchase, or by previously advertising for proposals respecting the same: And an annual statement of all such contracts and purchases, and also of the expenditure of the monies appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment, for the contingent expenses of the navy of the United States, and for the discharge of miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for, and paid at the treasury, shall be laid before Congress at the beginning of each year, by the secretary of the proper Department.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
JN: MILLEDGE, President of the Senate, pro-tempore.  
March 3, 1809.  
APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

#### Latest Foreign news.

##### LOWER RHINE, March 12.

A dreadful storm is again gathering over the continent of Europe, and I doubt whether at any time before such numerous corps of troops were at once in motion as at this present moment. The armies of France and her allies which are actually already marching against Austria, may without the least exaggeration be estimated at 500,000 men. It is not equally easy to ascertain the real military force of Austria, but there cannot remain a doubt of its being also very formidable.

##### LIVERPOOL, March 22.

Austria—From the angry language of the French official journals, we may confidently infer, that the flames of war are again about to involve the whole continent of Europe, from the shores of the Euxine to the German ocean. Austria has fully committed herself if through her intervention at Constantinople, who is said to have biased that cabinet in favor of England. The whole military force of Austria has been put on the war establishment, and the legions of France and her tributaries are pressing to the

scene of action. Advices are said to have been received in town from Holland, of Bonaparte having actually declared war against Austria; if so, it is probable that the hostilities may have already commenced between those two powers, to whose movements the eyes of Europe are now directed.—There are those who flatter themselves that Russia is at length awakened to a sense of her danger, and is inclined to coalesce with Austria; but from what we have lately witnessed of the conduct of Alexander, in his subservience to Bonaparte, we see no reason to be sanguine in such an expectation. Nor indeed would we be the means of exciting the hope of any great success attending the efforts of Austria. Should the result prove contrary to our apprehensions, we shall be most pleasingly disappointed. With regard to Turkey she is now treated by France as an object of contempt for her credulity in listening to the persuasions of Austria and her pusillanimity in being terrified into compliance with the wishes of England, by the mere appearance of our ships in the Dardanelles.

##### LONDON, March 25.

The following facts may likewise be relied on. A strong fermentation exists in Tyrol; and these brave mountaineers have exhibited such marks of disaffection to the Bavarian government, that the greater part of the Bavarian troops has been ordered, under Baron Von Wrede, to keep them in awe. Sentiments, equally favorable to the cause Austria is going to contend for, are manifested, though not so openly, by all the states that have voluntarily entered, or been pressed, into the Rhenish confederacy. The desertion from the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops was so universal, that it was found expedient towards the end of last month, to remove them to a greater distance from the Austrian frontiers. The co-operation of Saxony in this iniquitous aggression, is not only doubtful but may be denied with safety. And if we take the moral character of the sovereign, the feelings of Saxons and the long established family alliance between the two courts, into consideration, we feel less hesitation to discredit the reported repugnance of that prince to contribute to the overthrow of Austria. The hostile demonstrations said to be made by the king of Prussia, may possibly originate in the speculations & wishes of the writers of those letters in which they are unequivocally mentioned; but if any political conjecture to that purpose may be formed on the sentiments of the Sovereign, his illustrious spouse, and the majority of his subjects, we may confidently and boldly assert, that if Prussia takes an active part, she will do it in the favour of Austria. On the eventual conduct, or the present policy of Russia, it is more difficult to decide—but even the testimony of the enemy corroborates the important fact, that she will not act against Austria. However if our readers are willing to allow a single particle of good sense, honor or integrity to exist in the councils of that court, or that a spark of Peter's genius and of Catharine's ambition, lurks in the remotest fold of Alexander's heart, they must be convinced that she will act for Austria.

We have however, some facts which may guide our speculators in this respect; the recal of Romanzoff from Paris, the change in the foreign department, the negotiation with Talleyrand, the journey of those Prussian majesties to St. Petersburg, and the measures bordering on actual hostilities he carried into execution on their return;—these are facts, which at any other period, would be considered as unequivocal proofs of a total change in the policy of that court. We must acknowledge we are among the number of those who anticipate that event, and, when we look back, the short space of two years, Alexander displayed so much loyalty, good faith and magnanimity, we fondly and pertinaciously adhere to the hope, that a monarch, who stood once, and so deservedly high in the esteem of his country, will soon rank again among the most ardent of our supporters in favour of universal freedom. Denmark follows of course in the vortex of Russian politics.

##### LISBON, March 21.

A letter has been received in this city from the marquis de Romana, dated Requeijo (a place in Galicia, to the northward of, and not far from Braganza) on the 11th inst. by which it appears, that the French have lost in Galicia, not less than 10,000 men, killed and taken prisoners by the patriots of that kingdom. The said general being posted at that place, cuts off the communication between the kingdom of Leon and that of Galicia.

The Portuguese, who passed the Minho on the 10th inst. and entered the town of Guarda, were afterwards at Baiona; from whence they returned towards the interior, and were on the 15th in Amorim, a place in Tuy. It also appears that Vigo is now in possession of the Spaniards, and 3 English frigates have entered its harbor, which supplied the inhabitants with ammunition.

There have arrived in this port, and are now landing arms and clothing complete for 10,000 men, a very important aid, which the generous British nation sends to the Portuguese. By this and by many other acts of liberality, it may be seen with what earnest desire and zeal the British government is animated to defend the Peninsula, and particularly this kingdom, its intimate and ancient ally; and our enemies may thence learn the impossibility of conquering the three united nations.

##### NEW-YORK, May 8.

A passenger in the Maria, from St. Bartholomews informs the editors of this gazette, that admiral Cochrane attacked the French Squadron at the Saints on the 15th of April—on the 16th they slipped their cables, and escaped—and on the 17th they arrived at Bassaterre, [Guad.] and landed their stores, where they were left the last accounts. The last London paper states, that

the French had been driven out of Vigo, by the Patriots en masse, armed with bayonets, daggers, bludgeons, &c.—Great numbers were massacred.

We have had numerous articles of his complexion from Spain, which have turned out to be false. This also may be a fabrication. But the French papers have represented the county of Gallacia to be so much exhausted, that the duke of Dalmatia, [Soult] could not carry with him but 3000 men to Vigo and it is possible that this small force could not withstand an insurrection of the people of Vigo, if it was general. In a town, veteran troops have little chance to exercise their skill in battle. The British government, it appeared did not despair entirely of the Spanish cause—and reinforcements for the southern provinces were on their passage.

##### MAY 10.

We learn by the fast sailing ship Richard, in 12 days from St. Bartholomews, that on the 25th ult. a letter was received there from a house of the first respectability, from St. Kitts, stating, that the king of Sweden had been put to death by his own subjects, and that no Swedish vessels with cargoes were permitted to enter the English Islands.

Capt. Ridgeway further informs, that the Saints surrendered to Admiral Cochrane on the 17th of April, at 8 o'clock P. M. after two days bombardment. The British troops had returned to Martinique, and it was reported that their loss was considerable. The French Squadron made their escape from the Saints on the 16th, and two of the frigates, loaded with provisions, had arrived at Guadalupe, which island was strictly blockaded by Admiral Cochrane.

[The Richard has performed her voyage in 42 days, and lay at St. Bartholomews 20 days.]

##### MAY 11.

##### LATEST FROM LISBON.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the brig Vesta from Lisbon, we have received Gazettes and letters to the 27th of March. It does not appear, as was stated a few days since, on the authority of Capt. Baetjer, from Lisbon, that the French have got possession of Oporto, or are in that neighbourhood; or that the merchants of Lisbon were in the least alarmed, and making preparation to get off as fast as possible with their effects.—On the contrary every thing indicates a strong determination in the Portuguese government to make a bold and obstinate stand against their enemy whenever they present themselves. The command of the army is given to Gen. Beresford. Romana had collected a large army of Spanish patriots at Requeijo and cut off the communication of the French between the kingdoms of Leon and Galicia.

##### BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speeches of Gen. Mathew, an Irishman, and Sir Francis Burdett, an Englishman, on the motion of Mr. Canning for an Address to the king, approving the manner in which his ministers had answered the proposition of Bonaparte and Alexander for a treaty of peace.

General Mathew esteemed the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Canning) the only man of any political integrity amongst the present ministers. He (Gen. Mathew) was not afraid of the cry of Jacobinism, however much it might be the system of certain gentlemen on the other side, to hold it out as an object of terror. The noble lord opposite, whom he had to call his countryman, who had spoken last, knew practically in the year 1793 and 1799, in what Jacobinism consisted. He defied any man to say that the Catholics of Ireland were rebels. The person who should presume to say so, did not deserve to live, but to die by the hands of the common executioner. He asserted that it was false, & that no communication, good, bad or indifferent, had taken place between them and the French, since the year 1796, when Arthur O'Connor met with Hoche on the borders of Switzerland. The right honourable gentleman talked of atrocities—NEVER HAD MORE ATROCITIES BEEN COMMITTED BY THE MOST DESPOTIC DESPOT THAN BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. OF ALL DESPOTS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN THE WORST. How they dealt with kings whom they wished to dethrone, his honourable friend (Sir A. Wellesley) could inform them: In the East they did not imprison kings—they murdered them. He saw a gentleman in the house who was secretary of state in Ireland, in the year 1793. He could tell the house what was then the situation of Ireland.

Here the Speaker called the honourable member to order. This was not the line of conduct to be pursued in a question of the kind now before the house.

General Mathew laid, other members had introduced Ireland, and the Catholics of Ireland were alluded to in the papers before the house. He would tell Earl Camden, if there ever was tyranny in any country, it was in Ireland under the administration of that noble lord.

The Speaker again called the honourable member to order.

Gen. Mathew said, then he must give up the year 1798, and the scalping, and all the rest.—Being again called to order, he observed that the best thing he could do was to sit down.

Sir Francis Burdett said, having a different view of the present question from any of the gentlemen who had this night delivered their opinions, and not having previously attended any of the meetings connected with the cause of the Spanish people, nor expressed what were his notions on that subject, he could not allow the question to go to a vote without shortly delivering his sentiments on the occasion. On addresses proposed to be voted to his majesty, he understood it to be a matter of right in any member to enter into a discussion of the general interest of the country. It might be disagreeable to the ears of Englishmen to hear the perilous situation of their country def-



cribed, to have enumerated a train of occurrences more calamitous and improvident perhaps than ever disgraced any nation on the face of the globe; but still had he not been instructed by the superior judgment of the speaker, he should have been of opinion, that if the honourable member who spoke last had not waved the right, he was entitled to have proceeded, & might fairly have introduced any parallel instances of atrocity when told, on the other side, that the act of the Emperor of the French, by which this country was precluded from listening to his overtures for peace, was an instance of the most unparalleled atrocity which had ever disgraced any country. He felt no pleasure in recalling to the recollection of the house, the calamities and burdens under which the people of this country groaned. He did not wish them to look back to what was passed, but with the recollection of past occurrences in their mind, to look forward to what yet remained, and to consider well that a continuance of similar counsels might ultimately prove fatal to this land. Whatever were the merits of Bonaparte, which unquestionably would not be fairly discussed in that house, it would, at least, be allowed, that he knew the best means of accomplishing the objects he had in view. Having, then, received from him a taunt as to an unprotected part of our dominions, let us take the hint, and by an act of our own render a repetition of that taunt unnecessary. It had been said that beat a fool in a mortar with a pestle, he would never quit his folly; we had been beat in a mortar for many years, but what had we got but disgrace. If we were to assist the Spaniards it was the duty of ministers to see that there was a rational hope of attaining our end. In his opinion there was not any such rational expectation.

The absurdity of acting on the divine right of kings had been the misfortune of this reign. In support of it we had made an unavailing waste of blood and treasure, but we had never yet embarked in any legitimate object. We were now smarting under the effects of the war with America, and the burdens with which we were loaded by the corrupt ministers of those days. It suited the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning) to-night to say that the internal government of a country should not be interfered with. How did this doctrine accord with the idea of the contest which for the last 15 years, we had been engaged with the French, simply because they chose to alter their internal form of government? Instead of a monument to the memory of the minister who involved us in such a war, he deserved to have lost his head on the scaffold. In addition to the other losses our armies in Spain, had sustained, he thought that the life of the gallant officer who commanded the expedition to have been too dearly sold to Ferdinand VIIth. If he was rightly informed, there were bulletins in town, in which, notwithstanding the acrimony of the French Ruler, he does ample justice to the bravery of our army and its gallant commander. He could not believe that men who, like our present ministers, could see no merit in an enemy, were fit to rule over a generous people. He begged, however to decline the idea of being the advocate of Bonaparte. As to the general state of the war in Spain unless ministers proceed on the fact of the known enthusiasm of the country—if they presume to take that information on light grounds, they had been guilty of a crime of the deepest magnitude, being a course calculated above all others to produce the greatest calamities. In addition to accurate information on this subject, they should have been able to see that there would be 300,000 men in arms,—that all the passes were secured—and that they would be able to fight with every advantage, not subject to want of food, and that they would only have to fall, if they did fall in the field of glory. If these things could not be endured, then their duty was not to have landed a single man, but have supplied the Spanish with arms and other necessities, which might have produced a prolongation of the war. These were the only two rational plans of proceeding; instead of which ministers had contented themselves with sending only such a body of men as was sufficient to prevent disgrace to our arms, which the valour of our army could itself effect, but not enough to save the nation from an aching heart. They presumed too to trust the British character and honor on the rotten plank or the Spanish government, not excepting even the inquisition. They had no right to do so; there was no necessity for doing it. With respect to sending money to the Spaniards, it would have well become ministers before they called a supply from the exhausted pockets of the people, to have restored the millions of which Spain had been some years ago unjustly pillaged by the government of his country, and which had gone to his majesty under the name of Droits of Admiralty.

This would only have been a restitution of their own property, and while it aided the Spaniards would have cleared the character of this country, and confirm our former assertion, that we had seized on their money principally to prevent its going into the hands of Bonaparte. He confessed he would prefer to the amendment now proposed an address to his majesty, requesting that he would order an enquiry into the grievances of which the people had to complain, and that as an earnest of the reformation of abuses, he would dismiss his present ministers from his presence and councils. The house was called on for an address of thanks. He for one, had no thanks to bestow; kings were too much exposed to have adulation poured into their ears. It was the cause of the overthrow of too many of the thrones of Europe. We had not heard that any of the kings who had of late years fallen under the dominion of Bonaparte, were in want of courtiers. It was fit that the king of England should occasionally hear the truth from his commons, and no better opportunity than the present could possibly present itself. The secretary of state had objected to the idea of this being a sinking country. He (Mr. Canning) might be right but the country was sinking. He (Sir Francis Burdett) was of that opinion, and there was too much ground to believe it would sink still lower if a reform did not speedily take place.

#### 25 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 25th instant, John Robinson, an apprentice to the Blacksmiths business, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever will deliver the above boy to the subscriber, on Davy's fork of Elkhorn, Fayette county, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Francis Preston.

May 30, 1809.

### KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 30.

#### Lexington Market Prices.

	D	C	D	C
Bacon lb.	-	-	0	6-0 8
Beef lb.	-	-	0	4-0 8
Butter lb.	-	-	0	12-0 0
Cheese lb.	-	-	0	12-0 0
Corn (Indian) bl.	-	-	0	25-0 33
Corn meal bl.	-	-	0	25-0 37
Flour cwt.	-	-	2	00-2 50
Fowls ps.	-	-	0	6-0 12
Hemp cwt.	-	-	8	00-0 0
Lamb qr.	-	-	0	37-0 50
Mutton lb.	-	-	0	4-0 0
Oats bl.	-	-	0	25-0 0
Potatoes (Irish)	-	-	0	50-0 0
Tobacco,	-	-	2	50-0 0
Veal qr.	-	-	0	37-0 75
Whiskey gal.	-	-	0	25-0 37

A letter from Baltimore of May 10, says, Kentucky Tobacco is dull sale at 5-1-2 Dollars, and Hemp has fallen within the last few days from 15 to 12-1-2 Cents per lb. without a probability of their being better.

We learn that on Thursday last a violent storm of hail and wind passed 7 or 8 miles to the west of this town. The hail is said to have been of the size of hens' eggs. Considerable damage must have been sustained by those through whose farms the storm passed. We have heard of one individual having 120 or 30 lights of window glass destroyed.

On Wednesday last a Negro Woman was killed by lightning somewhere near the Kentucky river.

#### State of Kentucky Secs. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Governor and Commander in Chief, is happy in having it in his power to announce to the militia of this state that by a late communication of the President of the United States, through the Secretary of the department of War, the detachment of 5005 militia, as the quota required to be held in readiness equip, &c. to march at a moment's warning, as notified by his General Order of the 25th of November last, is no longer required to be held in readiness pursuant to that order.

The officers and men therefore, composing said detachment are accordingly hereby discharged.

The commander in chief of the state, has in express charge from the President, to present his thanks to those corps whose patriotism has induced them to volunteer their services to the United States; with these, the commander in chief of the state, begs leave most cordially, to mingle his own. To those who have voluntarily stepped forward, prepared to defend their own, and their country's rights; and who have shown a determined countenance—too much praise cannot be given. He begs leave also to avail himself of the occasion, to return his warmest acknowledgements to those officers in general, who have been vigilant, and persevering in their duties, in raising their detachment—while he rejoices for his country, in the pleasing prospect, of an amicable termination of our difference with the belligerents of Europe, he cannot too strongly impress the minds of the militia of the state over which he has the honor to preside, that the hour of peril tries the patriot and the soldier.

Given at Frankfort, this 20th day of May 1809.

By the Governor,

CHAS. SCOTT.

J. BLEDSOE, Sec'y.

#### ALL PROSPECT OF AN INDIAN WAR AT AN END.

The editor feels great satisfaction in being enabled to communicate to his fellow citizens upon the authority of governor Harrison, that there existed not the smallest probability of hostilities with any of the neighboring tribes. The body of Indians collected by the prophet have dispersed, and some of his confidential followers are now with the governor. We understand that they very strenuously deny the existence of any intention on their part to attack our settlements, and that their dispersion was attended with some indications of terror and apprehension. Whether this was occasioned by the military arrangements, that were here made, or by the fear of starvation from the prohibition that was issued by the governor to the traders against supplying them with corn and ammunition, until their designs should be less equivocal we know not. (Vincennes paper.)

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ST. LOUIS,

May 8th, 1809

The commander in chief in consequence of information received late last evening & this morning, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, is induced to believe that the failure of the late attack by the Sauces on the post of Bellevue, together with the preparatory measures which were taken for the defence of our frontier, have for the present disconcerted the hostile plans of the Indians.

The war party of the Sauces have disbanded themselves except about thirty, who have directed their course towards the Osage villages west of the Missouri. Every information confirms the opinion formerly advanced in relation to the hostile designs of the Indians east of the Mississippi and on the borders of the lakes; our safety depends on our vigilance; the enemy merely wait the re-concentration of measures and a more favourable moment of attack; most of them are at this moment engaged in planting their corn; in the mean time the commander in chief has thought proper to direct the volunteer companies encamped at the towns of St. Louis and St. Charles, to return under the command of their proper officers to their respective company rendezvous where they will be dismissed, but are requested to hold themselves in readiness to march again at a moment's warning should it be necessary. The commander in chief feels a perfect conviction that the volunteer companies of this territory form the strong arm of its defence, and he therefore assures them, that nothing shall be left undone on his part more completely to arm and equip them.

MERRIWETHER LEWIS.

#### FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

The following interesting communication from the pen of a gentleman of the very first order of Science, has induced us to forbear from indulging in our own speculations. His mind seems already to have aspired to some new knowledge of the

structure of the universe, and if his theory should prove true, he will, no doubt, make some important addition to the stock of knowledge. It is entirely to minds of this bold and towering character that the world is indebted for the most useful and splendid discoveries.

A question in Mechanical Philosophy, has for a few days been a subject of general discussion in this city; which however trifling it may appear, yet may lead to very important consequences.

The proposition is this—That the lowest point of a wheel moving along a plane, will for the first ninety degrees of its motion, proceed with less velocity than the highest point; or that which is diametrically opposite.

The simplest principle upon which this proposition may be demonstrated without the assistance of a mathematical figure or diagram, is the following:

The motion of the upper point of the wheel, is compounded of two motions, the rotatory motion of the wheel about its axis, and to progressive motion along the plane. The motion of the lower point, is composed of the rotatory motion about its axis and a less progressive, which I shall call regressive motion; because while the upper point revolves forwards, the lower point revolves backwards.

Therefore since the rotatory motion of both points is equal, that point whose motion is compounded of a rotatory motion and a regressive motion, will move slower than the other, whose motion is composed of the same rotatory motion and a progressive one.

The retrograde motion of the lower point continues for a quadrant of a circle, or ninety degrees; and the progressive motion of the upper point continues during the same arch of a circle; but afterwards the lower point becomes progressive, and the upper point retrograde. Therefore the lowest point of the wheel will for the first ninety degrees, move with less velocity than the highest point.

This proposition, however simple it may seem, appears to have escaped the notice of all our philosophical writers; but a most important corollary may be deduced from it, viz. That one half of the globe during its diurnal rotation moves with greater velocity than the other half. For the motion of the earth round the sun is precisely the same as that of a wheel along a plane.

The earth has two motions, a diurnal motion round its axis, and an annual motion along the plane of the ecliptic.

The diurnal motion of the earth is similar to the rotatory motion of the wheel, and its motion along the plane of the ecliptic, answers to the progressive motion of the wheel.

This similarity was first suggested to me by a friend in conversing upon the subject, from which I started an idea, however chimerical it may be supposed; yet I feel persuaded that a theory not very unpalatable may be founded, to prove that the inequality of the tides, and those phenomena which have been attributed to the moon; principally proceed from a difference of velocity in the two hemispheres of the earth, during the diurnal rotation round her axis.

The greatest discoveries in physics have been made from the simplest phenomena in nature, for Isaac Newton formed his system of the gravitation of the planets towards the sun from observing the accidental fall of an apple from a tree, and by that trifling circumstance overturned all the several systems of astronomy which had preceded him, nor should I be astonished if in like manner his theory of the tides, which for a century has attracted the admiration of the philosophic world, had called forth the ingenuity of Euler, Maclaurin and the Bernoullis to support it, should fall prostrate beneath the simple rotation of a Cart Wheel.

J. W.

#### From the Baptist Magazine.

THE DOVE.—The following extraordinary circumstance, respecting the conduct of a Dove, may be relied on as a fact.—It took place on the first Lord's day in August last, in the Baptist meeting-house in Pawlet, in the state of Vermont, in the time of public service; consequently, several hundred people were witnesses of this singular event.

The Rev. Mr. Beal, pastor of the Baptist church, was called upon in the introduction to baptize. He preached to the people that day from Psalm XCIII. 1, 2, and in illustrating his subject, he took occasion to bring into view the defeat of the HOLY GHOST in bodily shape like a dove, on the head of our glorious Redeemer, at his Baptism. Before he had done with his subject, a dove flew into the door of the meeting-house, and lit upon the cornice over the pulpit, and soon hovered down and lit upon the top of the speaker's head: from thence it went down on to his right shoulder. After sitting there some time, it walked across the back of his neck on to his left shoulder. At length it walked out, upon his left arm, (that being at the time extended) from which it hovered down upon the Bible, which lay on the desk before him. After sitting on the bible for some time, it spread its wings and flew out at one of the gallery windows.

It was judged, that the time that this innocent bird stayed upon and about the preacher, was half an hour. It did not appear to break, but rather help his ideas in preaching. It had a most solemnizing effect on his mind, and also, as was thought, on the whole assembly. It has occasioned (says the writer from whom this extract is taken) much talk in this vicinity. But the end that God had in this providential occurrence, is yet kept a secret.

We have thus simply narrated the above fact, and leave the reader to make his own comments.

#### NEW YORK, May 10.

##### Destructive Fire!

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in Chatham street, a few doors above the arsenal. It is said to have originated in a house occupied by Mr. Warner. In a few minutes, it communicated to the adjoining buildings, and extended its ravages to Tryon Row, and Augustus street in

the rear. About 24 buildings were consumed. The principal sufferer, with respect to property, is Mr. Lorillard, Tobaccoist. Perhaps no fire has occurred in this city for many years which has produced so much real distress. Although the actual loss of property (with the exception of Mr. Lorillard's) is not great, yet most of the families who inhabited the houses in Tryon Row and Augustus street, are poor and have lost their all. Houffels now, and stripped of furniture and clothing, they have claims upon the public liberality, which should not be withheld.

#### PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

A passenger in the ship U. S. arrived at Alexandria, informs, that before he sailed from St. Bartholomews, a gentleman came on board and informed that a vessel had just arrived from St. Thomas, which brought accounts of the capture of St. Domingo by the British. It was expected that Guadalupe would not stand out long, the British had commenced the bombardment.

#### CONSPIRACY AGAINST BONAPARTE.

The latest letters from England mention the receipt of private information from France, of the discovery of a real or pretended conspiracy against Bonaparte, and that in consequence 550 persons had been arrested at Paris alone. Several senators, generals, legislators, and prelates were said to be implicated in a plot of removing Napoleon, and of placing the crown of France on the head of its legitimate prince Louis XVIII, as the only means of restoring Europe to its lost tranquility. No public examination had taken place, from fear, as was stated, of alarming the armies; but the prisoners underwent daily interrogatories in the temple & other revolutionary basilics, before Fouché and the confidential members of the secret police of the French Emperor. Strict search had been made after the duke of Angouleme, the presumptive heir of the French Bourbons, married to the daughter of Louis XVI, who was supposed to be concealed at Paris. This Prince was, however, safe in England, with his uncle Louis XVIII. Ferdinand VII, and his brother, were reported to be confined in the state prison, the castle of Vincennes, near Paris, where the duke of Enghien, was murdered in 1804. Bonaparte's journey to Germany is stated to have been retarded by these occurrences; and before he quitted his capital, he deposited his will in the senate, which the grand officers of state, as well as the members of the senate, swore, in case of any accident to him, punctually to execute. [Pol. Register.]

#### RUSSIA.

Letters from Rotterdam, dated the 17th inst. state, that in consequence of the rumours circulated concerning the part of the Emperor Alexander was disposed to act in the approaching conflict between France and Austria, the Russian Minister at the court of Holland had formally declared, that his Master was unalterably determined to adhere to the Treaty of Erfurth. No one will of course be influenced much by a declaration of this kind; and other letters from Holland, of the same date, advise, that the Emperor of Russia had made peace with the Ottoman Porte.

#### SPAIN.

Some of the letters from the Northern coast of Spain, whence we have already announced the accounts received as to the 7th inst. state, that the entire French force in Galicia, from the denles of Villafranca to Cape Ortegal, and from the borders of Asturias to the confines of Portugal, did not exceed 20,000 men; and these were so much exhausted by fatigue, and oppressed by want, that they were in no respect formidable to the natives; who, indignant at the wrongs they incurred, have, by secret stratagem and open violence, swept off one quarter of their numbers. At Betanzos 200 French soldiers were massacred. The brave Asturians occupy the passes of the mountains, and bid defiance to the legions of Bonaparte, which remain inactive on the extended plains of Leon.

It is confidently reported that his royal highness the duke of Kent will succeed the duke of York, as commander in chief.

#### BOSTON, May 10.

##### LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Sawyer, who arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, informs, that when he failed from that city (April 8th) the French had not arrived there, and the periods of their expected arrival were variously stated, from seven days to two months. That the French were advancing into Portugal in two columns, under marshals Lannes and Junot, whose united force was estimated, in round numbers at 30,000, that they had taken Oporto, and had advanced several leagues beyond it; but that their progress was slow, owing doubtless to the scarcity of subsistence in the country they were overrunning; that the British troops in Portuguese amounted to upwards of 21,000; and the Portuguese army was estimated at 50,000; that the British were repairing the fortifications; but that notwithstanding these it was not expected a defence of the city would be attempted; and that on the near approach of the French, the British and Portuguese would embark on board the Tagus, which consisted of two fail of the line, three or four frigates, and 300 fail of transports; part of which would proceed to Brazil, the others for England. The intelligence from Spain was extremely vague and limited.

#### PARIS, March 31.

You have doubt already heard of the surprising conversion of the Emperor of China and his family to the Roman Catholic Religion. (Some mention is made of it in the London Times of Feb. 20.) As the principal Mandarins are imitating the example of their sovereign, many persons expect, that the mass of the people will hasten to adopt the creed of their superiors, and that political innovations will soon follow this religious alteration. Missionaries, members of the Propaganda, instituted by Napoleon in 1802, after the publication of the Concordat, have been the instrument in the hand of Providence of effecting this conversion. Already reports are circulating of his Chinese Majesty, having consented to admit into his empire, French political as well as

#### REMARKABLE FUNERAL.

On Sunday last was interred in the burial ground of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, the remains of Hugh Hewson, who died at the advanced age of 85. The deceased was a man of no mean celebrity, though no funeral eulogiums adorned his hearse, or benediction graced his obsequies. He was no less a personage than the identical Hugh Strap, whom Doctor Smollet has rendered so conspicuously interesting in his life and adventures of Roderick Random, and for upwards of forty years had kept a hair-dresser's shop in the above parish. The deceased was a very intelligent man, and took delight in recounting the adventures of his early life. He spoke with pleasure of the time he passed in the service of the Doctor, and it was his pride, as well as boast, to say that he had been educated in the same seminary with so learned and distinguished a character. His shop was hung round with Latin quotations, and he would frequently point out to his customers and acquaintances the several scenes in Roderick Random, pertaining to himself, which had their foundation, not in the Doctor's inventive fancy, but in truth and reality. The meeting in a barber's shop at New-castle-upon-Tyne, the subsequent misalliance at the inn, their arrival together in London, and the assistance they experienced from Strap's friend, were all of that description. We understand the deceased has left behind him an interlined copy of Roderick Random, pointing out these facts, shewing how far they were indebted to the genius of the Doctor, and to what extent they were borrowed in reality. The deceased could never succeed in gaining more than a respectable subsistence by his trade, but he possessed an independence of mind superior to his humble condition. Of late years he was employed as keeper of the Promenade in Villiers's Walk, Adelphi, and was much noticed and respected by the inhabitants who frequented that place.

#### COMMUNICATION.

##### MELANCHOLY EVENT.

We understand that a few days since, GEORGE W. MORRISON, late of Madison county, and first Lieutenant in the United States' army, was unfortunately killed in Richmond in this state—His brother was in an adjoining room, with a gun in his hand, which he supposed empty (perhaps going through the manual exercise.) The gun went off by accident, and the ball passing through a plank partition which separated the rooms, put a period to the existence of Lieutenant Morrison.

In the death of this amiable young man, the United States have lost an officer, whose urbanity of manners united with a cool and determinate bravery, would have done honor to any station in which he might have been placed. His friends will long deplore his death, whilst the manner of it will add poignancy to their grief. (Palladium.)

#### Generous Wages

WILL be given, & every necessary instruction, to a man who will engage himself for three years, to work at the Cotton spinning business. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sobriety.

Jno. Jones,

Lexington.

The highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

John Lockwood,

corner of Upper and High-streets, Lexington, Mar 20, 1809.

#### To all whom it may CONCERN.

TAKE notice, that we, or either of us, will attend on the tenth day of July next, and continue until finished, at the dwelling house of William Hopkins, in the county of Montgomery, near the head of Flat creek, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, for the purpose of perpetuating testimony respecting a survey of one thousand acres, made for Robert Moore and Thomas Gooch, and from thence proceed to the beginning corner of said Moore and Gooch's survey, proceed to as many corners of said survey as we or either of us shall think proper, and take the depositions of such witnesses as we or either of us shall think proper, to establish said one thousand acres survey, and perpetuate the same; and do such other things or acts as the law will authorize, for the purpose aforesaid.

Chester Glover,

Thomas Gooch.

February 27th, 1809.

#### Lands for Sale.

In the States of Ohio and Kentucky. By virtue of the last will and testament of Robert Means deceased, the subscriber offers for sale ALL THE LANDS OF THE TESTATOR, in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing lands in these parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and consequently calculated to suit purchasers of all descriptions. Further information respecting the said lands may be obtained from Mr. WALTER DUN, residing in or near the town of Chillicothe, in the state of Ohio.

Daniel Call, Executor of the Testament & Last Will of Robert Means deceased. Richmond, 3d Mar, 1809.

8t.

Scott County, sec.

Taken up by John Montgomery, on Lane's run, a bay mare, fourteen hands high, fifteen or sixteen years old, no brands nor marks except a few saddle spots, a natural trotter, appraised to nineteen dollars, the 21st February, 1809.

Gary L. Clarke, c. s. c. c.

Taken up by Hugh Boyd, living in Scott county, one mile from Henry's mill, a gray mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, eight years old, branded on the near shoulder I M; appraised to forty dollars.

James M-Croskey.

#### Negroes for Sale.

WILL be offered and sold at Clarke circuit court, on the fourth Monday in June next—consisting of Women, Boys and Girls. Twelve months credit, on giving bond and approved security, with interest from the date—a deduction of 6 per cent for ready money. Any just bonds now due of James Eubanks, will be received in payment. Due attendance will be given by

H. Taylor,

Wm. N. Lane,

James Sympron.

24th May, 1809.

4t



## Boats for Sale.

THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New-Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.

Thomas Hart.

Nov. 25, 1868.

## FOR SALE

By Messrs. Scott, Trotter and Co. Merchants, Lexington, Ky.

## LEES

Genuine Patent & Family Medicines, which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz:

Lees' Worm Destroying Lozenges, which effectually expels all kinds of worms from persons of every age.

Lees' Elixir, A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lees' Essence of Mustard, So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lees' Grand Restorative, Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lees' Anti-Bilious Pills, For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lees' Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, which is rendered an infallible remedy by one application without mercury.

Ague and Fever Drops, For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Persian Lotion, Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lees' Genuine Eye Water, An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops, Which give immediate relief.

Lees' Corn Plaster, Danish Lip Salve, Restorative Powder, For the teeth and gums.

The Astringent Elixir, For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific, A certain cure for venereal complaints.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have received benefit from the above MEDICINES when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given public testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations. The proprietors are well assured that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets containing cautions of cures, &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion. Were we inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and then not without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the public, & nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales; to detect counterfeits it is necessary to inform the public that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above enumerated, have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

## The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, a valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which the venture to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate supervision of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cutbert Banks

Lexington, Jan 1st, 1869.

## Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine.

THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Cochran's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.

One of those machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found admirably to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most able-bodied man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A further account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisher,

Joseph Boswell,

David Sutton,

John Fisher,

Geo. Law.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore commend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of those machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barr,

Wm. W. Worley,

C. Coyle,

Buckner Boswell,

Robert R. Barr.

Lexington, April 8th, 1869.

## New Store.

THOMAS D. OWINGS is now opening, opposite Mr. William Leavy's, a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, particularly purchased for the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Kentucky, viz:

Woods' best superfine blue cloths for uniforms—black, mixed, green and drab do.

Cassimere, casimere and swansdowns

Marcelline waistcoating

Rose and point blankets

White, red, scarlet, blue and black flannels

Coating, Boeking baze and kersey

Corduroys, velvets and Bennett's cord

Superb prints and chintzes

Fine printed fancy cambricks

Fine ginghams and dimities

Calimancoes and bombazines

Gurrahs, emeries, baftas and momodies

Fine shirting cotton and slurring balta

Irish linen and lawns

India checks and calicoes

4-4 and 6-4 fine cambric muslin

Cravat do. do.

Plain and twill'd coloured cambric muslin

4-4 and 6-4 book and leno muslin

Fine jacquet and mull mull do.

Fine crossbar'd vein'd do.

Plain and tambour'd leno shawls and handkerchiefs

5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 rich damask shawls

Scarlet, orange and white rich silk shawls, in imitation of camel's hair

India twill'd and plain silk handkerchiefs

British do. do.

Real and mock M. dress handkerchiefs

Romal and pocket do.

White and colored cotton shawls and handkerchiefs

Ladies plain and dined cotton hose

Men's plain and dined do.

Ladies' fashionable fine straw hats and bonnets

A few superb cut silk velvet do. made in Paris, and received by the late arrivals at New-York

Women and children's leno caps

Children's leather hats and bonnets

Men's superfine London hats

Ladies' plain and faced English silk hose

—rich sandal fave do.

Men's plain and faced English silk hose

Assorted extra long silk gloves

Best English extra long and habit do.

Black and white veils

Plaid and plain silk chambrays, newest patterns

Cotton do. do.

Ladies' elegant tambour'd cambric muslin and jacquet muslin dresses

Ladies' real and mock tortoise shell combs—ornamented do.

China, Salin, figured, plain and plaid lutestring and embossed ribbons

Silk and cotton corals and buttons

Tapes, hobbins and taste

India, Italian, French and English sewing silks

Sewing cotton, thread and twist

Table knives and forks. Desert do.

Pen, pocket and pruning knives

Kitchen and cooks' knives

Gentlemen's portable razor cases

Razors and scissors

An assortment of fashionable buttons

Gold breast pins and brooches

An assortment of pins and needles

Ivory and quill back combs

Gilt and mahogany looking glasses

Violins and violin strings and bases

Painted and common snuff boxes

Coffee mills, marbles, &c.

Ladies' spangled kid shoes

Plain kid and Morocco do.

Gentlemen's dress shoes and pumps

Gentlemen's boots

GROCERIES.

Old wines and 4th proof French brandy

Jamaica rum and cherry bounce

Loaf sugar and coffee

Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson chulan and congo TEAS

Pepper, allspice, ginger and chocolate

Almonds, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves

Mustard, Allum, coppers and brimstone

Prime Connecticut cheese

Mackerel, herrings and shad, particularly put up for family use

Real marmalade cordials

An assortment of confectionary

A complete assortment of queen's glass and tin ware

Window glass and Dorsey's bar iron, &c.

Lexington, March 7th, 1869.

THOMAS D. OWINGS is also opening a very large assortment of Goods at his store in Mount Sterling, which will be sold at the Lexington prices.

Richard Barry,

Shoe-Maker, at the Sign of the

MAMMOTH SHOE.

NEAR to Wilton's Inn, hereby informs the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality; that he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness and durability, with any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Lexington, 14th Dec. 1868.

For Sale.

AVAILABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pickers and templates, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallowes and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description, Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, Ky.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive the following articles in payment, viz. County paper at 50 per cent. Tobacco at 75 per hundred, Whiskey at 64 per gallon, country Linen at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late flag nation act, pulled by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogsheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, MARCH TERM, 1869.

Thomas Constant, complainant

against

William and Nathaniel Bowren, } In Chancery

defendants

THE defendant Nathaniel Bowren not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth,—Wherefore, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next June term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste,

Saml. M. Taylor, C. C. C. C.

Lexington, May 15th, 1869.

## BLANK BOOKS,

WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c. THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Mainstreet. His customers may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the very best imported paper and materials, on the lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.

William Essex.

Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1868.

Merchants and others who buy to sell again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS, on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of the western country, will be gratefully received and punctually executed.

The Beautiful and Complete Native Arabian Horse, SELIM.

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the tenth of March, and expire the tenth of July, at my farm in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, at twenty dollars the season, or thirty to ensure a mare to be with foal, or 15 dollars the single leap, to be paid at the expiration of the season.

SELIM is a superbly formed Horse, fourteen and a half hands high, possessing more bone and muscle than any horse in America of his size, and no doubt can be entertained of his being a genuine Arabian. Pasturage for mares gratis, but no responsibility.

Feb. 28th, 1869.

I do hereby certify, that I have bred two years from the genuine and uncommonly fine Arabian horse Selim, and that his colts are large and fine, and in my opinion not inferior to any ever foaled mine, both as to size and form. From the manner in which I became possessed of this horse, there can be no doubt of his being the best blood Arabian produce, as he was presented by Murad Bey to Gen. Abercromby, who intended him for England, where he would have been taken had the General not have died. After his death Maj. Ramsey, a British officer purchased him and sold a part of him to Commodore Baron, who brought him to America. For the half of this horse I gave Commodore Baron \$1500. This horse I have sent out to Maj. Benjamin Graves, near Lexington Kentucky. Given under my hand, this 10th of November, 1868.

John Taylor.

Mount Airy, Virginia.

We the subscribers do certify, that we have seen several of the colts gotten by the Arabian horse Selim, and think them in no degree inferior to those got by the most celebrated horses.

Ephraim Beasley,

William Montjoy,

David Johnson.

Prince William county, Vir.

gona, November 10, 1868

I do hereby certify, that I put a small blooded mare to the Arabian horse Selim, last year, and she produced me a very fine colt, both as to size, beauty and strength, and indeed far exceeded my expectations from the mare—I can further say, that I have seen other foals got by Selim, and think myself a judge of horse flesh, and do declare they are in my opinion fine and large.

William Holburn.

Richmond county, 10th Nov. 1868.

I have seen the colts alluded to by Mr. Holburn, and agree with him in opinion. Given under my hand, this 11th day of November, 1868.

Benjamin Baughton.

I do certify that when I went to Hampton after Selim, for John Taylor esq. that I saw a colt of Laurence Gibbons of Yorktown, Virginia, rising two years old, got by Selim out of a very small mare—it was uncommonly large, and among the finest colts I ever saw. Gibbons had been offered 300 for it—and the report of the people in the lower country was, that his colts were uncommonly fine. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1869.

James Evans.

I do certify, that I have a colt got by Selim, out of a small mare, which is large and handsome—and I do think equal to the get of any horse in Virginia. Given under my hand this 9th day of Jan. 1869.

John Stone.

The above mentioned colt was foaled about the 1st of June last, and is upwards of four feet three inches high.

John Stone.

State of Kentucky,

WOODFORD CIRCUIT, 3rd March Term, 1869

James Craig, Jr. complainant

against

William Dohoney, defendant } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth,—On motion of the complainant by his counsel—it is ordered, that unless the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this Commonwealth for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste,

John M. Kinney, Jr. C. C. W. C.

FANCY CHAIRS.

William Challen

respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the Fancy Chair making business, next door to Messrs. Daniel & Charles Bradford's printing office, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste,—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New-York, that his work will please those who may call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & do—Brown and do—Green and do—Copelico and do—Bamboo &c. likewise Seetees to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1869.

RAN away from the subscriber

on Sunday the 2d inst. a Negro Man named Caesar, about forty years of age, heavy made and very much pock marked, black complexion; had on a round about coat and a pair of grey cloth pants.

Any person who will take up said negro and return him to the subscriber, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

Lewis Hawks.

7 miles from Lexington on Curd's road.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine Caswell has, without any just cause, absconded my bed and board—I do hereby forewarn all persons from visiting her on my account; for I will pay no debts of her contracting from this time forward.

James Caswell.

Lexington, May 15th, 1869.

## GREENVILLE SPRINGS,

MERCER COUNTY, KENTUCKY. THE subscriber has made the greatest exertions since the last season, to render this as pleasant, agreeable and convenient, as any watering place in America; and is happy in having it in his power now to announce to the public, that he has been so far successful as to be able to accommodate, with convenience to himself, and comfort to visitors, more than double the number that were here during the last year. Besides finishing the buildings that were then commenced, he will, in a few weeks, have erected more than double the quantity; among which are several porches, one of which is 112 feet long, designed for the convenience of such part of the company as may choose occasionally to assemble together. His ball room is elegantly finished, and he has erected, in addition to his former stables, one that will conveniently accommodate upwards of one hundred horses; he has also considerably enlarged his pastures.

This place is situated as near the centre of the state as any place of any notoriety; it is within a short day's ride of Frankfort, Lexington, and several other flourishing towns in different directions. It is surrounded by a fertile country, rich and populous settlements, and is directly in the vicinity of two pleasant and flourishing villages, one of which is Danville, at which can be had as good accommodations, and as elegant fare as is to be met with in this state; and being only eight miles distant from this place, with a fine road between them, makes a very pleasant and agreeable morning's or evening's